

First International Nursing Conference 2014
By the Nursing Council of the Public Institutions of
Higher Learning Malaysia

Transforming Nursing

Riverside Majestic Hotel, Kuching, Sarawak
22nd – 24th May 2014

Conference Programme and Abstracts Book

Organised by



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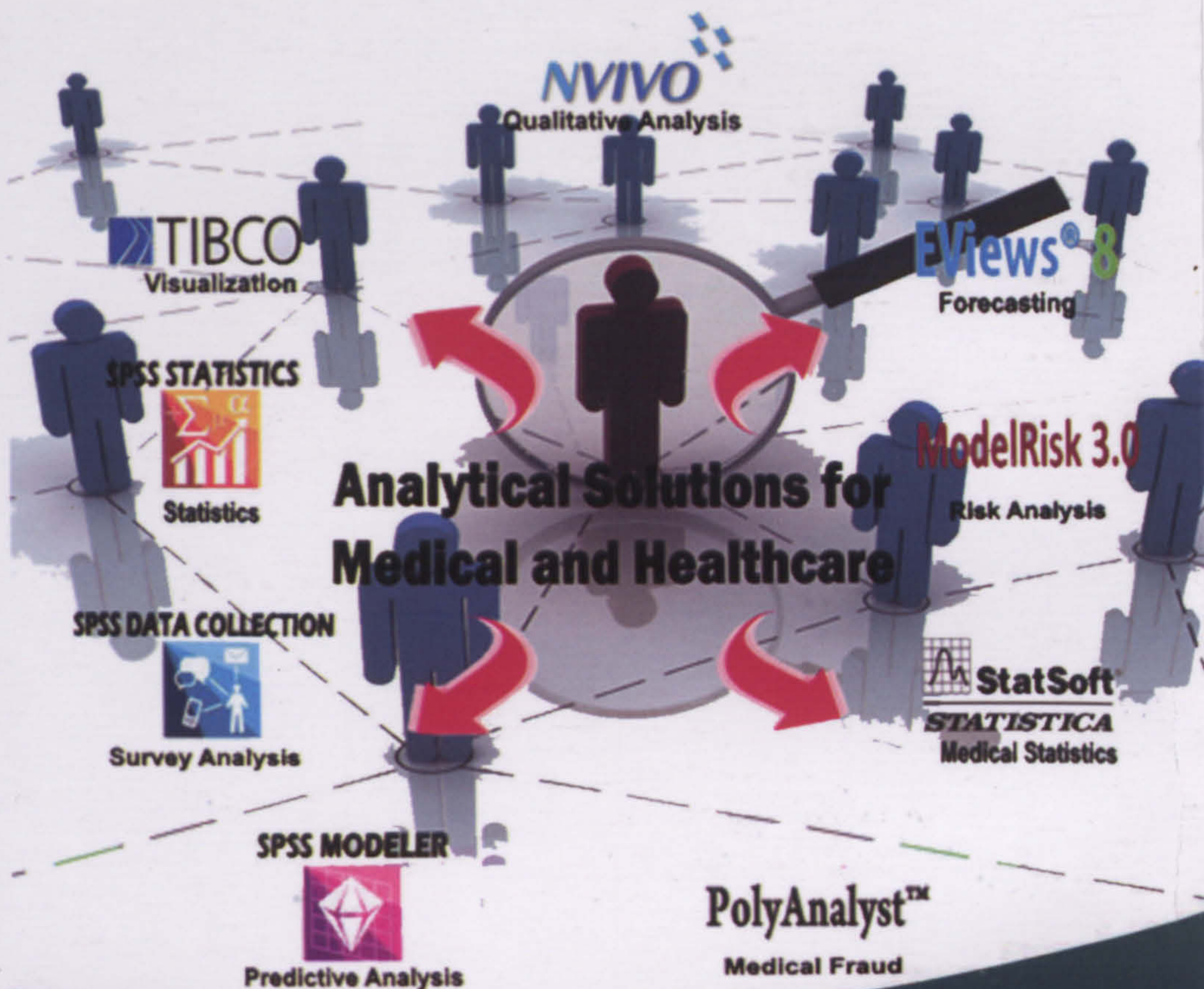


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Welcome Message

Datuk Hajah Fatimah Abdullah
Minister of Welfare, Women and
Family Development
Sarawak

A warm greeting and welcome to all delegates.

I am happy and privileged to be part of this 1st International Nursing Conference 2014 which is organized by the Nursing Council of the Public Institutions of Higher Learning Malaysia and hosted by UNIMAS and eight other IPTAs in Kuching, Sarawak. Anyone who has ever organized a conference of this magnitude knows that it is, first and foremost, a labour of love. We are grateful for their vision and willingness to work hard to make this conference happen.

The theme “Transforming Nursing” which is chosen for this Conference 2014 is indeed very appropriate. We know that nursing is a physically, intellectually and emotionally demanding profession that could impact health and well being of all. Nurses play a critical role in providing safe and quality care in our health care system.

I always believe that quality health care can be achieved through the use of evidence-based practice, an enabled and empowered nursing workforce. This is one of the platforms where nursing community is gathered together to share their valuable knowledge to further improve nursing.

To have the expertise, strength, and knowledge to lead the world towards better health, it is important that nurses speak with one voice, develop leadership skills and able to advocate for public health policy that would benefits many.

It is my sincere hope that you will have an enjoyable and fruitful time. Lastly, my appreciation to all the staff for making the conference a success!

Welcome Message

Professor Dato'
Dr Mohamad Kadim Suaidi
Vice Chancellor, UNIMAS



A warm greeting and welcome to the 1st International Nursing Conference.

I wish to congratulate the Nursing Council of the Public Institutions of Higher Learning Malaysia, and the Nursing Department of UNIMAS for bringing together nurses from far and near to this conference. This conference serves as an excellent avenue for nurses to share their experiences and a platform to establish networking and inter-professional collaboration at a national and international level.

The theme “Transforming Nursing” brings up a particular caste of mind – one that is driven by curiosity, drawn to a dynamic discussion and prepared to evolve to a new leap of nursing. An international conference of this kind provides opportunities amongst nurse academicians, managers and clinicians to share their knowledge and experience in order to improve nursing.

Apart from attending this exciting conference, do take the opportunity to explore Kuching, the capital city of Sarawak with its diversified look of modernity against buildings of the colonial days. Much of Kuching’s charm also lies in their harmonious ethnicities that display enthralling cultures, crafts and cuisines.

May I wish all participants a fruitful and an enjoyable conference.



Welcome Message

Professor Dr Hj Ahmad Hata Rasit

Dean, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,
UNIMAS

Welcome to all speakers and participants to IMNC2014 conference and to Kuching.

This international conference is the first of its kind organized by the Nursing Council of the Public Institutions of Higher Learning Malaysia. I would like to congratulate the organizing committee who have worked hard to ensure that everyone would benefit from this conference.

Nurses play an integral role towards the health care system. I hope this conference will bring nurses together to have a dynamic discussion and to work towards excellence in education, research and practice. It is one avenue for nurses to discuss and develop the ideas that would translate into practice.

May this conference benefit each participant, the nursing profession and the healthcare system as a whole.

Welcome Message

Assoc. Professor Dr Zabidah Putit
Chairperson of IMNC 2014



A warm greeting and welcome to all participants of the IMNC2014 Conference to Kuching.

This conference is co-organized by nine Public Institutions of Higher Learning in Malaysia and is hosted by Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS). It is an honour to host this conference that gathers health professionals from around the globe here in Kuching. This conference provides an avenue to examine the future direction of nursing particularly in tertiary nursing education; to inculcate the value of research and innovation amongst health professionals and to promote evidence-based practice.

The theme “Transforming Nursing” is driven by the demand for nurses to keep abreast with the progressive change of both the society as well as disease pattern. Transforming nursing is essential in its commitment in making today’s nursing better than it was yesterday. It is important that nurses as health professionals constantly strive forward in pursuit of excellence. Nurses as an important work force for change in healthcare, is indeed crucial in its evolvement.

The organizing committee wishes to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Welfare, Women and Family Development, Sarawak and our State Secretary of Sarawak for their invaluable support in this conference, the Vice Chancellor of the nine co-organizers of this conference that includes UNIMAS, UKM, UM, UPM, USM, IIUM, UMS, UiTM and UNISZA for their continuous encouragement and guidance. We are indebted to the Sarawak Convention Bureau for the financial and moral supports that make this conference possible.

To all the committee members, your belief and synergy deserve respect and “Thank You”.

To all the speakers and participants, my heartfelt gratitude for your participation. I wish you a fruitful conference and wonderful stay in Kuching.

Programme | Pre-Conference Workshops

Date : 22 May 2014 (Thursday)

Venue : Lot 77, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UNIMAS

Time	Workshop Topics	Venue
9:00 am	: Evidence-Based Practice in Action Professor Sally Chan, University of New Castle <i>Session Chairperson: AP Dr Zabidah Putit</i>	CSL 2
	: A to Z of Qualitative Research: Doing It Right Assoc. Prof Dr Khatijah Lim Abdullah, UM, Kuala Lumpur <i>Session Chairperson: Dr Chan Kim Geok</i>	CSL3
	: ABC of Publishing Research Papers Assoc. Prof Dr William Lim, UNIMAS <i>Session Chairperson: Ms Lily Lim</i>	CSL 4
	: Ethnography Research Professor Eleanor Holroyd, RMIT, Australia <i>Session Chairperson: Ms Jane Buncuan</i>	Task Force Room
10:00 -10:30 am	: Tea Break	
12:30 pm	: Lunch	
2:00 pm	: Pre-Conference Workshop	
4:00 pm	: End of Session / Tea	

Programme | Launching Ceremony

Date : 23 May 2014 (Friday)
Venue : Riverside Majestic Hotel, Kuching

- 8:30 am : Arrival of invited guests
- 8:50 am : Arrival of YBhg Prof Dato' Dr Mohamad Kadim Suaidi,
Vice Chancellor, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
- 9:00 am : Arrival of YB Datuk Hajah Fatimah Abdullah, Minister of Welfare,
Women and Family Development, Sarawak
- : National Anthem "Negaraku"
- : Doa Recitation
- : Welcoming Speech by YBhg Prof Dato Dr Mohamad Kadim Suaidi
Vice Chancellor, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
- : Opening Speech by YB Datuk Hajah Fatimah Abdullah,
Minister of Welfare, Women and Family Development, Sarawak
- : Conference Launching Ceremony
- : Souvenir Presentation
- : Press Conference
- : Refreshment
- : End of Ceremony

Programme | Conference

Day 1- 23 May 2014, Friday

Venue: Chamber 3, Riverside Majestic Hotel, Kuching

7:00 am	:	Registration
8:00 am	:	Poster Talk
9:00 am	:	Launching Ceremony by YB Datuk Hajah Fatimah Abdullah, Minister of Welfare, Women and Family Development, Sarawak
10:00 am	:	Tea at Foyer / Poster Talk
10:30 am @ *SC 3 Level 3	:	Keynote Address: Sustainable Transformation in Nursing Professor Thomas Wong Kwok-Shing, President of Tung Wah College, Hong Kong <i>Session Chairperson: Assoc. Prof. Dr Zabidah Putit</i>
11:30 am @ *SC 3 Level 3	:	Plenary I: Leading Nursing: Development and Progression Professor Siti Rabikhatun Bt Datuk Mohd Zain, National University of Malaysia <i>Session Chairperson: Assoc. Prof. Dr Chang Ching Thon</i>
12:15 pm @ *SC 3 Level 3	:	Plenary II: Integrating Research Into Practice Professor Eleanor Holroyd, RMIT Australia <i>Session Chairperson: Ms Jane Buncuan</i>
1:00 pm	:	Lunch at Chamber 1 (Level 3) & Blue Lagoon (Level 4) <i>Poster Talk</i>
2:00 pm @ *SC 3 Level 3	:	Plenary III: Curriculum Reform: Where Does Nursing Education in Malaysia Stand in the International Context? Professor Dr Nik Safiah Ismail, National University of Malaysia <i>Session Chairperson: Dr Greta Miranda Goh</i>
2:45 pm @ *SC 3 Level 3	:	Symposium I: Evidence-Based Practice <i>Session Chairperson: Dr Sidiah John Siop</i>
2.50pm	:	1.1 Evidence-based practice in Singapore <i>Professor Sally Chan, University of Newcastle, Australia</i>
3.25pm	:	1.2 Translating Evidence Into Practice: Wound Healing <i>Dr Suriadi Adi Suriadi, Muhammadiyah Institute of Nursing, Pontianak, Indonesia</i>
4.00pm	:	1.3 Does Evidence Always Translate Into Practice? <i>Dr Soon Lean Keng, University Sains Malaysia</i>
4.25pm	:	<i>Q&A Session</i>
4:30 pm	:	Tea at Foyer / Poster Talk

* SC: Sarawak Chamber

Programme | Conference

Day 2 - 24 May 2014, Saturday

7:00 am Level 3	Registration & Poster Talk		
8:00 am *SC 3, Level 3	Plenary Speaker IV: Rural Health Services of Sarawak Datuk Dr Andrew Kiyu, Consultant Epidemiologist, Sarawak Health Department <i>Session Chairperson: Mdm Shanui Shabas</i>		
	Concurrent Session I @ Level 3		
Venue	Sarawak Chamber 3	Sarawak Chamber 2	Deer Lady Suite
<i>Moderator</i>	<i>Dr Chan Kim Geok</i>	<i>Dr Greta Miranda Goh</i>	<i>Mdm Rose Nanju</i>
9:00 - 10:00 am	OP01 - OP04	OP05 - OP08	OP09 - OP12
10:00-10:30 am	Tea at Foyer / Poster Talk		
	Concurrent Session II @ Level 3		
Venue	Sarawak Chamber 3	Sarawak Chamber 2	Deer Lady Suite
<i>Moderator</i>	<i>Mdm Saloma Pawi</i>	<i>Mdm Ong Mei Fong</i>	<i>Ms Feryante Rintika Belansai</i>
10:30 - 11:15 am	OP13 - OP16	OP17 - OP20	OP21 - OP24
	Concurrent Session III @ Level 3		
Venue	Sarawak Chamber 3	Sarawak Chamber 2	Deer Lady Suite
<i>Moderator</i>	<i>Mdm Azylinna Gunggu</i>	<i>Dr Rosalia Saimon</i>	<i>AP Dr Chang Kam Hock</i>
11:30 am - 12:15 pm	OP25 - OP28	OP29 - OP32	OP33 - OP36
12:30 - 2:00 pm	Lunch @ Chamber 1 (Level 3) & Blue Lagoon (Level 4) [Poster Talk]		
	Symposium II @ Level 3		
Venue	Sarawak Chamber 3	Sarawak Chamber 2	Deer Lady Suite
<i>Moderator</i>	<i>Ms Rashidah Shahrudin</i>	<i>Ms Joyce Leong</i>	<i>Dr Kasmah Wati Pardi</i>
2:05 pm	(2.1) The needs for paediatric nurses to advocate for quit smoking-related initiatives <i>Dr Chan Kim Geok, UNIMAS</i>	(2.2) The Concept of ICU Without Walls: It's Time to Change <i>Assist. Prof. Dr. Salizar bt Mohamed Ludin, UIA</i>	(2.3) Sub-specialty in nursing <i>Dr Pathmawathi Subramaniam, UM</i>
2:25 pm	(2.4) CAM in cancer patients <i>Dr Miranda Goh, UNIMAS</i>	(2.5) A New Look at Obesity <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr Chang Ching Thon, UNIMAS</i>	(2.6) The Ageing Nurses <i>Dr Sidiah John Siop, UNIMAS</i>
2.45 pm	(2.7) Tertiary nursing education: Gearing for the future <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr Rasidah bt Mohamed, UiTM</i>		(2.8) Pressure Ulcer Management <i>Sumita Poopalaingam</i>
3.05 pm	Q&A		
3:10 pm @ *SC 3, Level 3	Forum: "Leadership as a driver in achieving better nursing outcome" <i>Panel Speakers:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Professor Thomas Wong Kwok-Shing, 2. Professor Eleanor Holroyd, 3. Professor Sally Chan, 4. Professor Siti Rabikhatun Bt Datuk Mohd Zain, 5. Professor Dr Nik Safiah Ismail, 6. Dr Suriadi Adi Suriadi <i>Session Chairperson: Assoc. Prof. Ho Siew Eng</i>		
4:30 pm @ *SC 3, Level 3	Closing by Assoc. Prof. Dr Zabidah Putit, Organising Chairperson & Chairperson of the Nursing Council of the Public Institutions of Higher Learning Malaysia		
5:00 pm	Tea at Foyer / Poster Talk		

* SC: Sarawak Chamber

Speakers' Biodata and Abstracts

Keynote Address

Sustainable Transformation in Nursing



PROFESSOR THOMAS K.S. WONG

RN, GRNC, Dip T (N Ed.), B Ed (Soc.), GD Instr.
Uses Comp, MSc (IT), PhD, JP

Wong is the Founding President of the Tung Wah College. He has served many international and local organizations and public committees throughout his career in academia, for example, the Western Pacific Advisory Committee on Health Research, World Health Organization, the Tele-nursing Network Advisory Group of the International Council of Nurses, Hospital Authority and Hong Kong Nursing Council. Currently, he is the President of a newly established knowledge transfer company.

Wong is a senior member of many international health bodies such as Editorial Board of Journal of Clinical Nursing, Journal of Nursing Scholarship, Nursing Inquiry and International Journal of Nursing Science. In Hong Kong, he is the Chairman of the Social Work Manpower Advisory Committee, Member of the Manpower Development Committee, Hong Kong SAR Government, Chairman of the Advisory Steering Committee of the Alzheimer's Disease Association, Member of the Castle Peak Hospital and Siu Lam Hospital Governing Committee, Member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Hospital Authority. In Chinese mainland, he is the Vice-chairman of the Committee on College and University Nursing Education, Chinese Nursing Association. Lately, he was also elected as the Vice-chairperson, Specialty Committee of Nursing, the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies.

Wong is a pioneer in the development of information technology for nursing education, research and practice, and was instrumental in harnessing computerized simulations, virtual reality and Web-based learning for the University's health programmes. He and his team created the city's first tele-health and tele-care system, which has been adopted by some local Integrative Health Clinic and a community health centre in the United Kingdom. He and his research team have garnered many major awards and patents for their inventions. Since 2002, they have received three commendatory awards, nine gold medals, one silver medal, and two bronze medals in international and local competitions.

Wong has published widely in international research journals, and has served on the advisory boards of several renowned journals. He has also been honoured for his significant contributions to Hong Kong society and nursing. He was chosen as one of Hong Kong's "Ten Outstanding Young Persons" in 1991 and was made a Justice of the Peace in 2007.

Abstract

Changing landscape in health services has brought about the need to advance nursing. As the population continues to age, the need for health care is markedly increased. This need, together with the rapid advancement of technology and medicine, has attributed to the ever escalating cost of health services. It is therefore important that when nursing transforms, be it in the form of role extension or expansion, it must give serious consideration to the issues of continuous development and sustainability.

Ageing population is a common phenomenon in modern societies. Hong Kong is no exception. We enjoy a life expectancy of 81 years for men and 86 years for women. The population aged 65 or above will surge from 980,000 (14% of the population) at present to 2.5 million (30% of the population) with almost one million aged 80 or over by 2040. Nursing has made numerous attempts to change its model of care in the past decade in order to manage the care demand derived from this. The emerging model emphasizes strengths, opportunities, self-reliance and innovativeness. Undoubtedly, this has implications to nursing education. What attributes should graduates of nursing programmes possess in order to have the necessary capacity to

work in a model of care which constantly changes? It is a real challenge to nursing which probably had never encountered this in history. Changes in nursing used to follow those of medicine in the days when nursing did not have much autonomy and its body of knowledge was not clearly defined. Nowadays, it is not unusual to see nursing pioneering new initiatives which were subsequently taken up by medicine.

How do we prepare practitioners of our profession so that they are fully informed of the reality of nursing? Does practice inform education? With the overwhelming demand for evidence based practice, what role does education play in promulgation of its ethos? The transformation of nursing would not succeed without answering these questions. Our experience in Hong Kong may shed some light on this.

Plenary Sessions

(I) Leading Nursing: Development and Progression



PROF SITI RABIKHATUN BT DATUK MOHD ZAIN

Nurse Consultant, Adjunct Professor, National University of Malaysia

Siti started her nursing career in 1969 as a student in University Hospital School of Nursing. She was graduated as a gold medallist in 1972. After working for eight months in the general surgical ward, she went to UK to do her Midwifery and General Intensive Care Nursing, from 1973 - 1975. On returning to Malaysia, she worked in the Intensive Care Unit of University Hospital for 1½ years. She then went for a Nurse Tutor's course and on passing became a Tutor in the School of Nursing for 4½ years. She taught in the Advanced Nursing Programme for 11 years. During this time she went on to further her education at the University of Manchester where she obtained her bachelor degree in 1983 and masters degree in 1987.

Currently, Siti is a free lance nursing lecturer – teaching Bachelor and Masters of Nursing students at UiTM, UPM, UKM, PPUM, as well as conducting short courses and workshops especially in clinical teaching where ever requested. She has been a nurse educator for more than 36 years. Was responsible for the development of the first nursing degree programme in Malaysia – planned and implemented the Bachelor of Nursing Sciences course at University of Malaya from 1993 to 2002. Headed the Nursing Sciences Unit in UM from 1993 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1998.

On retiring from UM, she worked at the International Medical University as Associate Professor and Head of the Nursing Programme from 2002 – 2004 where she planned the degree program for IMU until it's approval by LAN. She is currently an Adjunct Professor to the Department of Nursing, UKM for the last 8 years. She had helped with curriculum review of the bachelor program and planned the masters program.

She is also a member of the Panel of Evaluators for Nursing programs at Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA). Siti is an active life member of the Malaysian Nurses Association, have held various posts as Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, Vice President, President and Education Officer. She was Chairman of the Malaysian Nursing Foundation for more than 8 years. She represents the MNA as a Council member of the Malaysian Society for Quality in Health.

Abstract

According to the landmark report by the Institute of Medicine of the USA in 2010, “Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health”, it recommended that nurses take a lead in transforming health care. Emphasis was on the need for strong and capable leadership in nursing if health care is to be transformed, to ensure that patient care is of high quality at all times. One of the recommendations by the IOM was that nurses should take on a more prominent leadership position in the health care system, thus nursing must produce leaders at every level of the nursing education and practice, both within the academic and clinical environment. This was stated in the report as “nurses are to be full partners with other health care professionals in redesigning health care”. Although the IOM report is for the healthcare system in the USA, it can be applied to our situation here in Malaysia too as many of the recommendations put forth are very much similar to what had been recommended by the Ministries of Higher Education and Health of Malaysia for the nursing profession.

The development of nursing leadership programmes in Malaysia had started in 1968 at the University of Malaya Medical Centre with the certificates in nursing administration and nursing education, which was later upgraded to Advanced Diploma. With the development of the first nursing degree programme at the University of Malaya in 1963, these courses were upgraded further to a bachelor degree. Both the UMMC and UM had produced most of the nursing leaders for the country – as nursing managers and educators right up to 2010.

This paper will study the development of nursing leadership in Malaysia and provide a background as to how the qualities and capabilities of leadership are instilled into the nurses as they progress in their nursing careers within the educational and clinical environment.

(II) Integrating research into Practise: Examples from the Australian Context



PROFESSOR ELEANOR HOLROYD
Health Sciences, RMIT

Eleanor Holroyd, who is a registered nurse, a registered midwife, has a bachelor's degree in Nursing, a post graduate certificate in Midwifery, masters of Public health and a PhD in Medical Anthropology, from the University of Hong Kong (1998). She has been researching and teaching ethnography in Asia for the past 23 years and has published over 80 papers in nursing, public health and anthropology. She currently works at RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia and previously was employed at the Chinese university of Hong Kong 1992-2007 first full Masters in Design Ethnography, which she developed and leads. She has taught ethnography in HK, Singapore, where she was a visiting professor, as well as in Fiji and Australia.

Abstract

Various activities have been initiated to facilitate EBN practice, including the development and offering of undergraduate courses on locating and critically appraising research evidence the development of clinical practice guidelines, the development of EBN committees in clinical settings and research to identify the most effective strategies for disseminating research findings to nurses. But there is a long way to go. How do we create a culture shift that ensures that nurses search the literature for high-quality studies as proficiently and has access to the best research evidence to incorporate into clinical decision-making?

Rather than isolating the teaching of critical appraisal of research in its own undergraduate course, can we re-examine our nursing curricula and consider how critical appraisal of research can be integrated into each and every learning experience. If this were the approach to every course

students took and every clinical experience they had, would consideration of best research evidence in their clinical decision-making become second nature for these future nurses? To ensure that nurse educators of the future are prepared to teach in an EBN curriculum, it is vitally important that the graduate nursing programs include required courses on critical appraisal and application of research evidence. These ideas require financial and human resources as well as a supportive environment for change. Incorporation into the accreditation process of specific objectives and recommendations for transforming nursing education programs into evidence-based education programs.

Many nurses, while highly motivated to become evidence-based practitioners, have not had any opportunity in their nursing education to learn searching and critical appraisal skills. To complicate matters further, time is more limited than ever. There exist, however, numerous secondary sources of pre-appraised evidence that provide immediately applicable information for decision-making. Administrators of clinical settings can make a significant contribution to the development of evidence-based practice by providing access to these resources, along with opportunity for nurses to learn how to track down and efficiently use them. Such resources, which apply a methodological filter to original investigations and therefore ensure a minimum standard of validity, include *Clinical Evidence*, *The Cochrane Library*, *Evidence-Based Nursing* (and other discipline-specific abstraction journals, such as *Evidence-Based Mental Health*), high-quality clinical practice guidelines and an increasing number of computerized decision-support systems. Ready access to computers in the clinical setting and librarians is the key.

There is an increasing awareness of the importance of interdisciplinary learning to facilitate the effective working of the multidisciplinary healthcare team in service delivery. We are beginning to see how challenging it is to promote interdisciplinary service when learning has occurred in unidisciplinary silos. Is there an opportunity in the clinical setting to bring together students from programs such as nursing, midwifery, medicine, occupational therapy and physiotherapy to consider a common patient problem and to search out and discuss relevant research findings. Nurse managers may want to consider lobbying for inclusion of standards related to EBN practice in the accreditation mechanisms for their clinical settings.

This action would appropriately highlight the importance of evidence-based practice and would ensure that essential resources be allocated to its development.

The development of an evidence-based profession is an extremely important initiative in nursing, one that warrants international attention and collaboration and particularly in Malaysia. Enthusiasm for evidence-based practice is growing in the nursing community. We must now develop, implement and evaluate a plan to make it happen.

(III) Curriculum Reform: Where Does Nursing Education In Malaysia Stand In The International Context?



NIK SAFIAH NIK ISMAIL

RN. BScN (CAN), MScN (USA), MHP (AUS),
(HON) Doctor of Health Science (UKM)

Nik Safiah was a graduate of three universities: University of Alberta, Canada (BSc Nursing), Indiana University at Indianapolis USA (MSc Nursing), and University of New South Wales, Australia (Master of Health Planning), a recipient of Honorary Doctor of Health Science from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (2008). Currently, she is an Adjunct Professor at the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, UKMMC.

She was formerly an Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine UKM serving firstly as an academic staff of the Department of Medical Education and later (1996) as Head, Department of Nursing. Played a major role in the conduct of medical education programmes (1989-1996); the setting up and the implementation of the Master of Family Medicine Programme by distance (1991-1997); and the establishment of the Department of Nursing including the design of four curricula: Diploma in Nursing, Advanced

Diploma in Midwifery, the Bachelor of Nursing (1996-2004), and Master of Nursing in Midwifery, Mental Health, Community Health and Orthopedics and Traumatology (2009). Other major activities include being the sole instructional designer of more than 100 self-learning packages (SLP) for the Master of Family Medicine programme (1993-1997); being an active member of the Medical Curriculum Review Committee (2001-2004) and the commissioning of UKM Hospital as well as heading the Department of Nursing Service, HUKM (1997-2002).

Since 1989, had been appointed as a Consultant to some major professional bodies, nationally and internationally: WHO Consultant in health planning in Western Samoa (3 month, 1989); WHO and IDRC Consultant in Training of Trainers in Health Systems Research (HSR) for doctors, Accra, Ghana (3 weeks, 1991); Consultant for the Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver, Canada in distance education for nursing (8 months, 1991/1992); Nurse Consultant for PETRONAS Hospital (Prince Court Medical Centre) for nursing and other hospital issues (3 years 2002-2005); Training Consultant for LAN (Lembaga Akreditasi Negara) (2006 - 2007); Panel member for Accreditation and Institutional Audit for LAN/MQA since 1998.

Research activities include active participation for 3 years in Health Systems Research for the Ministry of Health (1985-1987); distance education for 51 Commonwealth Countries (1991-1992); supervisor for Masters Theses: 3 for Masters in Family Medicine students, UKM (1993-1994) and 8 for Master in Nursing, Monash University (1999-2004); was appointed external examiner for Masters theses for Monash University, Australia (2002-2004).

Nik Safiah is the author of a book titled *Soft Skills: The What, The Why, The How* published in 2010.

Abstract

The nursing curriculum, like any other curriculum within the institutions of higher learning, is subject to meeting the code of practice prescribed by the Malaysian qualifications framework (MQF) which serves as a basis for quality assurance of higher education. MQF is an instrument that classifies qualifications based on a set of criteria that are approved nationally and benchmarked against international best practices. All nursing curricula

within the institutions of higher learning are expected to meet these world standards.

Any reform to the nursing curriculum that compares well with international standards must be unique only to the nursing profession itself. At least four issues will impact the nursing curriculum and its implementation:

- a) Outcome based education (OBE) in which the design and implementation of an appropriate system for student assessment must be given special focus in the belief that evaluation drives the curriculum;
- b) Inter Professional Education (IPE) to develop a learning environment where trust and respect can be established between professions;
- c) Clinical expertise and professional values to prepare entry level graduates, nurse experts and managers of care, nurse researchers and nurse scientists; and
- d) Prerequisite qualifications into nursing that must consider students' level of maturity through studies of the humanities, social and natural sciences.

(IV) Nursing, Universal Health Coverage and Inclusive Health



DATUK DR ANDREW KIYU

Consultant Epidemiologist, Sarawak Health Department, Malaysia

Dr Andrew Kiyu has over 30 years experience in public health, initially as a district and divisional medical officer of health, then as an epidemiologist, Deputy Director for Public Health in Sarawak and finally as Sarawak State Health Director. He is a consultant field epidemiologist with Sarawak Health Department after his retirement as the Sarawak State Health Director in 2008. Dr Andrew has wide experience in managing outbreaks including those due to emerging infectious diseases and zoonoses. He obtained his MBBS from University Malaya in 1976, MPH from University of Malaya in 1981, and Doctor of Public Health in Epidemiology from Tulane University, New Orleans, USA in 1990. He is a Fellow of the American College of Epidemiology, and a member of the Academy of Medicine, Malaysia. Dr Andrew is well-known internationally for his work in Healthy Cities and settings and has served as WHO short term consultants on the subject, as well as on the WHO's Knowledge Network on Urban Settings. His research has covered micronutrient deficiencies, especially iodine deficiency and Vitamin A deficiency, rural water supply and sanitation, and nutritional status of children in Sarawak.

Abstract

Universal health coverage is a descendant of the "Health for All" movement. Its goal is that all people have access to services and do not suffer financial hardship paying for them. It all began with the "Health for All" movement in the 1970s and was enshrined in the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978, as an aspiration towards "the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health" which, as stated in WHO's constitution, is "one of the fundamental

rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition”.

The Alma Ata Declaration is best known for promoting primary health care as a means to address the main health problems in communities, fostering equitable access to health promotion, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health services. The central role of primary care within health systems was reiterated in The World Health Report 2008. The World Health Report 2010 on health systems financing built on this heritage by proposing that health financing systems should be developed with the specific goal of universal health coverage in mind.

The World Health Report 2010 represented the concept of universal health coverage in three dimensions: the health services that are needed, the number of people that need them, and the costs to whoever must pay—users and third party funders. The path to universal health coverage has been dubbed “the third global health transition”, after the demographic and epidemiological transitions.

Health for all, equity and accessibility: The core value of “Health for All” is equity. Equity in health is defined as “the absence of systematic disparities in health (or in the major social determinants of health) between groups with different levels of underlying social advantage/disadvantage”. It “implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential; that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential, if it can be avoided”.

For health care to be equitable, it must be accessible. Accessibility refers to the need for health facilities, goods and services to be accessible to everyone without discrimination. The four related dimensions of accessibility are non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility (affordability) and information accessibility.

Inequities in access may occur when resources and facilities are unevenly distributed around a country, generating resource insufficiency in deprived and rural regions. Such unequal distribution means that health services are least available where they are most needed – the so-called Inverse Care Law.

Inclusive Health: Inclusive health is about health for all humankind. It requires

health services that are efficacious, equitable and affordable. Health policies built on equity will prioritise vulnerable and socially marginalised groups. Vulnerable groups are 'social groups who experience limited resources and consequent high relative risk for morbidity and premature mortality'. Vulnerable groups may include: disability, ethnicity, gender, age, class, socio-economic status, religion, sexual orientation, geographical location, immigrant/refugee status, and others. What marginalises many vulnerable groups is often not the intrinsic features that characterise membership of those groups, but instead their position in, and positioning by, larger society. For health to be more inclusive, we need to be more proactive in reaching out to specific groups and identifying and addressing their particular needs. Inclusive health refers to not just "access to health" (i.e., who gets it), but also to "delivery of health" (i.e., who provides it). Inclusive health delivery means allowing for a range of health practitioner cadres to be involved in providing an acceptable quality of care in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. This will help in achieving a more comprehensive and inclusive service delivery, promoting greater coverage, including coverage of a more diverse population, many of whom face significant barriers to accessing health care. In summary, Inclusive Health seeks to build on the idea of Health for All, strengthen it through the rights-based approach; stress the need for more active inclusion by recognising that particular groups have particular needs; particular barriers have to be overcome to address these needs; utilise a much greater range of healthcare delivery options embodied in a greater variety of human resources for health.